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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

[Continued from page 708.]

THE REPORT IN FULL

OF THE
Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention
OF THE

North American Bee-Keepers' Association,

HELD AT

LINCOLN, NEBR., October 7 and 8, 1896.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SECRETARY.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Pres. Root at 8:30 o'clock.

Pres. Root—Since our speakers are not all here, we will devote some time to the discussion of questions. The following question has been handed in:

Sections and Separators.

"Are one-pound sections scalloped out enough to allow bees to pass through with ease when we use separators?"

L. O. Westcott, Swanton, Nebr.—I am not a very old bee-keeper, and I have only about 30 colonies; but recently I have used separators, and I find that some of my sections have been entirely filled up with comb by the bees, and there was no honey in them; the bees did not have enough room. The section should be cut out $1/6$ of an inch, so that when the separator is put in the bees can pass up and down more readily.

Mr. Stilson—What kind of separators do you use, straight or scalloped?

Mr. Westcott—I use scalloped sections.

Pres. Root—I should hardly think that there is any trouble about these being made shallow enough. They have been made deeper and shallower. Was the section capped over and no honey in it?

Mr. Westcott—No, it was not capped over. The space between it and the separator was closed. I have also read in the bee-papers articles complaining of this same thing.

Mr. Whitcomb—The question arose last night about extracted and comb honey. My experience is that bees always store honey in the sections in one way or the other. I produce both comb and extracted honey, but the best colonies produce comb honey. Yet I get twice as much extracted honey from a colony as I do of comb honey. But it is always under protest, especially in that part of the country where the honey is not abundant, where we have not the linden and white clover; it is where the honey-flows are moderate.

Pres. Root—My opinion is that separators are always a

hindrance, more or less. At one time I was strongly inclined to discard separators entirely.

Mr. Masters—I think these protests come on account of the bees. Some bees work readily into sections, while others refuse.

Mr. Stewart—That brings in a little hobby of mine on the size and shape of the entrance into the sections; it sprang from a statement of Mr. Heddon, that he preferred 4-piece sections because it gave a wider entrance into the sections. I used mucilage with them, but it was too much work; I did not like them, so I had sections made to order. It does not cost more than 25 cents a thousand. It gives an entrance of the same width clear across the section; that is a great improvement in the section. We can take a 24-pound case and shake nearly every bee out of it, while with the ordinary section we cannot shake them all out. They also fill up more space in the corners.

Mr. Whitcomb—I want to make a protest against Mr. Masters' remark. He lives in the best part of the country; he



Dr. C. C. Miller—See Address to Students, page 725.

has the linden and white clover. Here are his bees protesting so strongly that they go outside of the hive in the Missouri fashion. I thought we had got far beyond shaking bees out of the hive.

Mr. Abbott—Will Mr. Whitcomb explain what he means by "Missouri style?" I am here from Missouri.

Mr. Whitcomb—I was down in Missouri a little way below Mr. Abbott's, and there the bees put their honey outside of the hive.

Mr. Kretchmer—Mr. Stewart does not understand the question. I understand that the question is, the size of the notch in the side of the section.

Mr. Masters—Mr. Whitcomb misrepresents me; the colony that built the comb on the outside built some of the nicest sections I ever saw. So I want to correct his idea that my bees do not build in the sections.

Pres. Root—We will now listen to a paper by Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Nebr. [Applause.]

The Past and Future of Bee-Keeping.

From time prehistoric bees have been kept with varying degrees of scientific intelligence and corresponding success. The Bible mentions honey in many places, though it leaves us entirely in the dark as to the methods of obtaining it in those times; but we fear no challenge to the assertion that they lived in the primitive way in rocks and cliffs, and the honey was secured either by strategy or nerve, and possibly the method would furnish a valuable suggestion to intelligent scientists of to-day. We read, not long since, of recent discoveries in Pompeii, of jugs of well preserved honey having been found in the ruins of the buried city, during official excavations; giving evidence to us 1800 years later that honey was an article of commerce at that time, though that of itself gives us no idea of their methods of producing it.

We are indebted to the Old World scholars for our first treatises on this interesting study, but "they builded better than they knew," in that they awakened an interest on the subject in the minds of thinking men on our shores, who, combining their own research and experiments with the delving of the foreign masters, have given to the world some of the most valuable and practical knowledge of our time.

In the "good old days" of our grandfathers' time, men contentedly plodded along with their ox-teams, their crude farming implements, and their native black bees in log gums or straw skeps. "Work, never ending work," was their watchword, and the dear old souls, by frugal economy and patient industry, succeeded in accumulating wealth. But their sons, whom we may style "our fathers," came upon the field of action with a new watchword, for on every hand was heard the cry of "Progress." One invention succeeded another; the people themselves were astonished at their own achievements. The ox was sent to the stock-yards and the horse given his place in the fields to operate the wonderful new machinery. Bee-keepers were making a mighty effort to keep up in the race, and it is with interest we follow the progress of thought and experiment and see the first attempt to domesticate the native bees in the original log gum, being but a section sawed out of the tree in which they were found.

Next we see them transferred to the crude straw skep. Genius saw the possibility of further achievement, and the old box-hive was evolved; but it was reserved for our beloved Father Langstroth to improve upon all former efforts, and give to the bee-keeping fraternity the most practical movable-frame hive the world has ever seen, and which to the present time remains standard. Naturally this gave a strong impetus to bee-keeping as a business, but at that time no bees had ever been imported into this country, and every experiment had the disadvantage of having to be practiced upon the little black native.

In 1848 our German brothers introduced the Italian bees into their country, and in 1859 they were shipped into England. During the same year our brother across the line imported the first Italian bees to the shores of America. Then began a period of experiments, development and improvement in bees and bee-culture such as we have never had a record of before nor since. America, we are proud to note, took the lead of all nations in expensive research in foreign fields. Bees from all the countries of the East, including many of the islands where distinct races were found, were sent to us for inspection or experiment; then was scientific work begun in earnest. The specialist bred for size, he bred for color, he bred for trait, till the poor thing hardly knew what it ought to be when it did emerge from the cell. The surprising thing was, that the workers being of the feminine gender, they were even bred for length of tongue, and those found with the longest tongue, and the greatest activity of the same, were the ones most sought after. (Happy bees!)

Truly scientific bee-keeping, then, we may say, dates back not more than 40 or 50 years, yet what gigantic proportions it has assumed, representing millions of dollars in the annual production of honey alone, to say nothing of the capital represented in stock, factories, etc.; and, not least of all, we as a body are recognized in the commercial world.

We see, then, that the past has but fitted us for the future of our work, and we feel that while we have appliances so admirably adapted to their uses, our attention in the future

should be given more to the practical management of bees, to reduce the labor and expense to the minimum, and the more the work is simplified, the more we shall feel we are advancing. We believe that "mixed farming," so to speak, in the apiary will prevail in the near future. Better results are obtained from working for both comb and extracted honey, and even a queenless nucleus can be made to care for extra queen-cells. If the manipulation of bees shall be as much improved upon in the next half century as the general knowledge and appliances have for the same length of time in the past, we can but wonder what we, as bee-keepers, will be doing 50 years hence.

Time has brought us the comb foundation, the extractor, the smoker, and many other appliances which we could not dispense with; but shall we feel that our calling has reached its zenith, and be content with what we have and what we know? So far we have kept pace with the other agricultural pursuits; but we look about us, and, behold! in many places the horse is driven from the field by the traction engine, and again we see a monster machine cutting, threshing and sacking the grain at one operation; and we ask ourselves, what are we bee-keepers going to do to keep up in the race? Are our geniuses sleeping, or are they thinking out some marvelous thing in silence with which to surprise us?

Is it reserved for some one present with us to-day to make his life a blessing to humanity, and his name immortal, by



Mrs. J. N. Heater.

telling us for a certainty how to secure satisfactory crops of honey without increase of bees? how to keep extracted combs from one season to the next, safe from the ravages of the moth? and how to gain the best general results with the least expense and labor? for since we of the present day have taken for our watchword "Protection and Reciprocity," we have no fears but we shall receive reasonable prices for our product if put upon the market in proper condition.

MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Pres. Root—Our time is rather short. Is there anything to be said on this excellent paper?

Dr. Miller—Mrs. Heater asks how to keep a set of extracting-combs from one season to another. I would like to ask what is the trouble in keeping combs over?

Mrs. Heater—I have had some trouble with moths getting into the combs. I have tried putting them into the cellar, but some of the hives standing next to the window, where the light reached them, were filled with moth-worms.

Dr. Miller—Put them where they will freeze.

Mrs. Heater—That is where I kept them, but they were filled with moth-worms?

Pres. Root—I have had no trouble in keeping them. Pile your extracting-combs under the brood-chamber, and set the colony on top of the combs.

Mr. Abbott—A very simple way to keep extracting-combs is simply to make a rick with two parallel bars as far apart as the length of the combs, and hang the combs on these 2 or 3

inches apart. Then use a tablespoonful of sulphur and saltpeter, and set fire to it. I have kept them for three or four years in this way, and no moth got into them.

Mr. DeLong—I leave my frames on the hives until I get them ready for winter. Then I rick them up until they freeze, and then keep them in the cellar. I have kept them for three years and not a moth in them.

Pres. Root—A remedy for this is bisulphide of carbon. It kills rats, mice and everything.

Mr. Abbott—It is very dangerous. Some fool might put a match to it.

Mr. Kretschmer—Sometimes tarred building-paper is used. It will keep away rats, mice and moths.

A Member—Will the President give us particulars, how to use carbon bisulphide?

Pres. Root—Make a room as tight as possible. A half-pound is enough for a whole room. It is produced very cheaply—about 10 cents a pound. If fire gets to it, it explodes. In grain mills, they just take the cork out and let it get out into the room. The fumes prevent any one from coming too near with fire.

A Member—Would it be safe to put it into a room with a ton or two of comb honey?

Pres. Root—Yes, sir; it is very penetrating. Leave the doors and windows open for several hours, and it will all disappear. It will kill bean and pea weevils inside the beans.

Pres. Root—Our next subject, by George W. York, of Chicago, Ill., is

Honey Commission-Men and Adulteration.

The subject assigned to me is not only a very important one, but is really a double one—though in some instances as closely united as were the once famous Siamese twins, for are not honey commission-men sometimes also large adulterators of the sweet product of the bee?

It may be, however, that I can make myself better understood, and also do better justice to my double subject, if I speak of the honey commission-men, and then follow with a few words on that modern abomination—the adulteration of honey.

First, I want to say that I do not for a moment question the honey commission-men's right to live. They are a necessity—I mean the *honest* honey commission-men. The other kind may be a necessary evil, though I am inclined to doubt it.

I sometimes think that honey commission-men are just what bee-keepers make them, or allow them to become. But some of them, I must confess, are as "wise as serpents" and fully as harmful. It is surprising how easily otherwise wide-awake bee-keepers permit themselves to be "roped in" by flaming honey-circulars, sent out by new and untried honey commission-men, quoting high prices for honey. If those who receive such consignment-soliciting circulars would stop to consider for only a moment, it seems to me they would be wise enough to know that any quoted prices higher than those given in the market columns of the bee-papers, must be entirely fictitious, and wholly unreliable—simply thrown out as tempting "bait" to catch the unwary and easily duped.

I know that we all like to get high prices for our honey or other products, and yet we should not be such blanketed fools as to suppose that a *new* honey-commission firm can secure better prices than an *old* firm that perhaps has worked up a large and regular demand for honey in its years of up-right dealing.

Then the proper thing for honey-producers to do, is to let *new* honey-commission firms entirely and severely alone, unless satisfied beyond all doubt of their ability and willingness to do just as they propose.

Residing in what is thought by many to be the greatest honey market in the world—Chicago—I am often placed in a position to discover some things about the doings of honey commission-men that few have the opportunity to learn. For instance, you come to Chicago with one or more carloads of honey. You call upon a large honey-commission firm; they of course are fully informed as to the needs of the market, or, if necessary, they can easily communicate by telephone with all the other large honey-dealers. In fact, no one will make you an offer, but keep you running from one firm to another, yet always wanting to know *your* figures on the honey—just what *you* are asking for it. After one of the firms finally purchases your honey—likely at their own figure—they will offer to divide it with the other honey commission-men at an advance of perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, or even at the same price they paid for it. Thus you see they really can work together, and there is practically no competition whatever.

Firms with plenty of available cash capital, can buy honey outright, in carload lots, at a greatly reduced rate, and throw

it on the market at a very slight advance—say one or two cents per pound on carload lots—thus making from \$250 to \$300 per carload, and running the market price down. On the other hand, permit me to quote two sentences from a private letter that I received from an honest honey-commission firm last February, referring to another firm who *claim* to have plenty of cash capital, but some of whose dealings will hardly bear investigation. The two sentences read thus:

"They boldly say that *we* are the cause of grocers having to pay over 10 cents per pound for choice comb honey. Our competition makes honey cost *them* so much—*more* than it otherwise would!"

Again, the *dishonest* honey commission-men have everything in their own hands, once they have your honey in their possession. There is scarcely a law by which you can hold them in case you catch them at all. They can sell your consigned honey for whatever they please, and return to you as little as they please. You have only to submit, and next time let such alone, if you are wise.

But there are *honest* honey commission-men. What producers should do, is to find such, and encourage them as much as possible, by giving them their patronage, and endeavoring to aid them in every way they can—by preparing and packing their honey as the particular market requires, and allowing them to be the judges as to the best time to sell. By crowding the honest and careful commission-men, you may often cause the loss of quite a good deal on your shipment. Forced sales must always be at the lowest figures.

But honey commission-men are not the worst evil with which honey-producers must contend, as we shall presently see.

The world has had what is known in archaeology as "Ages"—the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. But just now we seem to be in the midst of another "Age," namely, the *Adulteration Age*! It appears that everything susceptible of adulteration is besmirched with this growing, devastating fraud. Sanded sugar, corn-cobbed maple syrup, watered milk, paraffined beeswax, and glucosed or corn-syruped honey. But enough for our consideration, perhaps, is that of honey adulteration.

Who are the slimy bipeds, guilty of the adulteration of our pure, sweet product? They are mainly the city wholesale grocers, the syrup mixers, and some of the so-called honey commission-men! I am credibly informed that out of 40 of the largest city customers of a certain Chicago honey-dealer, 27 adulterate the honey they purchase! Think of that, my fellow bee-keepers! How many times over can those 27 frauds multiply the honey product, when the price of glucose to-day in Chicago is but a trifle over one cent per pound?

You have often seen one-pound tumblers holding a clear liquid with a piece of honey-comb in it. Well, at least one honey commission-man in Chicago puts up such, and there is just one cent's worth of pure honey in each tumbler, and the rest is glucose. It retails at 10 cents, and costs 3 cents, including the glass tumbler.

Why is glucose used almost wholly as a honey adulterant? Because it carries no taste or flavor of its own—so that when only a *little* honey is added it gives the honey flavor to the whole. Another reason is, that glucose does not granulate as does most of the pure extracted honey; this latter is looked upon with suspicion, hence as glucose does not candy, it is a feature in its favor with the uneducated.

The agent of one Chicago adulterating firm said they had to have a piece of comb in each tumbler, as that is the only way people would buy honey (?) put up in glasses nowadays. And that shows there is a great lack of education or information on the part of the consumers these days concerning pure honey.

So long as the glucose business holds out, it matters not how limited is the genuine honey product on the market, under existing circumstances.

Now, fellow bee-keepers, what can we do to stop this gigantic evil which threatens to destroy the legitimate and honorable industry of honey-production? Why, *unite*, and *push* for the enactment of a *prohibitory law* that will compel the entire cessation of honey and other adulteration, or the requirement that every package of food products offered for sale shall bear upon it, in conspicuous letters, the true name or names of the contents. Then if the consumer desires to purchase glucosed honey, let him do so, and not be deceived into buying the adulterated article when he thinks he is getting the Simon-pure honey.

But some will say, "You can't enforce such a law!" I say *we* can. How? Elect *men* to office, and *not* politicians; men who are *honest*, who are *not* afraid to do their duty. Then when our officers attempt to put down our common enemy—the honey adulterators—let us give them all the help within

our power, instead of standing around and whining, "You can't enforce it!"

Until bee-keepers have in their hands this legal weapon with which to pulverize the monster of honey-adulteration, I can see in the future no encouragement for our beloved pursuit. But equipped with an adequate *anti-adulteration law*, bee-keeping would go marching onward with the full assurance that its devotees have an even chance to become thrifty and prosperous in a pursuit that endeavors to place upon the table in every home, one of Heaven's purest and best sweets—honey, as gathered by the blessed bee.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1896.

GEORGE W. YORK.

At the close of Mr. York's paper, Pres. Root said: "Now friends, go on."

Dr. Miller—I endorse the whole thing, heartily.

Mr. Abbott—I think it one of the most important papers that have been read here. It ought to be a basis for some definite action. Mr. York has struck the key-note. His suggestion is a movement in the interest of pure honey. We have been going through this battle in Missouri as to "oleo." The dairymen have this down very fine. The men who manufacture "oleo" are not allowed to use any kind of oil in the manufacture of it that will give it the color of butter. That seems to be all right from the standpoint of pure food. But that is simply interfering with the rights of the men who manufacture a thing and are willing to call it by its right name. If a thing is harmless in itself we have no right to interfere with its manufacture. But we have a right to insist that the man who manufactures a thing shall call it by its proper name. And I have insisted that our dairymen have made a mistake when they attempted to say whether "oleo" should be white or black or yellow. But make them call it what it is, no matter what the color. It is like the sale of rum. We cannot make a law that people shall not drink rum; but we can make a law that when a man sells rum, he shall call it rum; when he sells "oleo" he shall call it oleo; and when he sells glucose he shall call it glucose! [Applause.] Every man is scrambling for dollars. Every society is besieging the legislature. It would take a room as large as this to hold the laws enacted by the legislature. The lawyers like that; it gives them employment. They don't know any more about the laws than you do. When they get a case, they read up a little, then go into court and look wise, and charge you \$100 for their services. Now, if we can get rid of these laws, and have them reduced to three or four good laws, and have one pure food law, and one man whose business it is to enforce that law, as to butter, honey—everything that is adulterated—then we can unite our forces in backing him up. But if we have one man to chase down the butter adulterator, and one to chase down the honey-adulterator, we would never accomplish anything. Now if we can make some move in the direction of co-operation to secure a law like they have in Ohio, that would be a step in the right direction.

Dr. Mason—Mr. President, it is not the law that we have that does the work; it is the men we put in power. We have a man in Ohio called the Pure Food Commissioner. Through a large number of deputies he watches for adulterated food all over the State. We have had a large number of convictions under the pure food law in Toledo alone. The dealers don't dare to offer anything that they mistrust is adulterated. Every court that has fined a man the first time has simply said, "Don't do this again," and it works nicely.

Dr. Miller—Suppose we get that man from Ohio over into Illinois. With the laws we have in Illinois, will he do as well?

Dr. Mason—You can't get him. We want him ourselves.

Mr. Alkin—There is a firm in our State (Colorado) to whom I have sold considerable extracted honey. I have been in their establishment often. They openly charge all bee-keepers in and about Denver with adulterating. I cannot say positively that they adulterate, but I do question some of their methods of advertising. I once talked with them about the honey they were selling. Alfalfa honey has a very mild flavor, white clover honey has a very decided twang. They told me they could take a can of alfalfa honey, and put into it a very little white clover honey, and sell it to their customers as "white clover honey." Mr. York spoke in his paper of glucose as not having a very decided flavor. I am under the impression that this firm uses glucose very largely—put in a little of the stronger-flavored honey, and sell it for the pure article at good, round prices. It is said that this firm has done a good deal towards holding up prices; but I fear they have done a great deal toward adulterating the product. Thus, to show you what may be done by the use of glucose, any syrup may be made to seem like the pure article.

Mr. McIntosh, a business man of Omaha, Nebr.—I am a

consumer of honey, not a producer. I never ate any adulterated honey. We always use comb honey. I don't think that is adulterated. I would not buy extracted honey any more than oleo. We don't expect to get it pure. How do we know that commission dealers are the only ones who adulterate it? The producer gets only 8 or 10 cents a pound for his honey, while we pay 20 cents for it. It is a luxury. We don't want to pay 100 per cent. more than the producer gets for it. Don't produce extracted honey.

Mr. Westcott—The other day I was talking to a man about selling comb honey to him. He said: "Comb honey is adulterated. They will even uncap it and pour glucose into it. They feed bees on glucose, and they carry it in. We have just as much in comb as in any other form."

Dr. Mason—It is a very nice thing to have consumers attend our conventions, so that we can educate them, for when a man makes the statement that he never expects to get pure extracted honey, he needs to be educated. If everybody was like Mr. McIntosh, some of us would have to go out of the business; nobody would buy extracted honey, and some of us don't know how to produce comb honey. Mr. McIntosh, buy your honey right from the producer. Find a man that you know is straight and true, and buy it of him every time. [Applause.] We are always preaching up the home market. It is the best market in the world. I have never sent a pound of honey away from home yet. I am getting 112 pounds from each of 30 colonies every summer.

A Member—What do you get for your honey?

Dr. Mason—I sell only extracted honey. I get 15 cents per single pound, and 11½ cents per pound by the gallon; never anything less. They are glad to get it. They know it is pure. I have educated them. Don't you be going around the country preaching that extracted honey isn't pure any more!

Mr. Alkin—If clover and alfalfa honey are put together—is that adulteration? We had some at the hotel; I am sure it was clover with a tinge of alfalfa. It makes it better; gives a flavor just fine. Consumers very often want something that has a fine, nice flavor. Take that which has a fine flavor and mix it with something stronger, and sell it that way. I said that a certain firm would mix a whole lot of alfalfa and a little white clover and sell it for pure white clover. If they misrepresent in that, would they not also use glucose?

Mr. Abbott—What would anybody mix the two for?

Mr. Alkin—They have customers who demand white clover honey.

Mr. York—I was very sorry to hear from Omaha, that they don't get pure honey. With all the adulteration in Chicago, we expect to get pure honey. Mr. Walker, of Michigan, furnished 50,000 pounds of extracted honey to some of the 5,000 grocers in and around Chicago, last winter, and that was pure honey. In the last few weeks I have also been bottling honey, and it is pure honey. The people want to buy pure honey, but many of the grocers say the people want the adulterated, in order to get something cheap. They want it for 10 cents per pound. I believe there are two kinds of glucose—the refined and the commercial. There is not the least taste to refined glucose. The adulterators mix about ⅓ part basswood honey and the rest glucose, and few of the consumers can tell whether it is honey or not. Three weeks ago I had a man take a wagon-load of bottled honey in ¼, ½, and 1 pound sizes. He sold the pound bottles to grocers at \$2.40 a dozen. The actual cost of the load was about \$80. He sold it for \$120. So you see there is a great field in the grocery line. I was at Springfield—the capital of Illinois—last week, attending the State Fair, and I found there was no one selling honey in that city. See what a market could be worked up in a city like that!

Dr. Mason—How long did it take to sell that load of honey?

Mr. York—About a week. In Chicago we have at least one firm which sells honey just as they get it from the producers. Something could be done for the cause of honey, if it were not for the commission sharks, whom I have been fighting in the American Bee Journal the past few months. I think we will get the frauds under control before long. The Union should back us up in the fight against them. I hope this matter will be fairly discussed, and that when the committee reports, we may all unite on something. Of course, we must have a law first, but the thing is to elect men instead of politicians. If you have not the men to enforce the law, it is worth nothing. Let us work for the anti-adulteration laws, and then have the men to enforce them. A commission man in Chicago told me that one-half more pure honey could be sold in Chicago if it were not for adulteration. Think what a market we would have then, while even to-day it is considered the best market

in the world. In 1895, 1,200,000 pounds of honey were sold in Chicago.

Pres. Root—It is now 10 o'clock, the time for the chapel exercises of the University. In accordance with the agreement last night, we will now go to the chapel, where Dr. Miller will deliver an address to the University students.

The regular devotional exercises of the students were conducted by Rev. E. T. Abbott, at the close of which Chancellor MacLean said to the students: "We are favored this morning by the attendance of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. We will now listen to an address by Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ill., a man famous as a musician, bee-keeper, humorist and orator."

Dr. Miller's Address to the Students.

As I look over the bright and earnest faces before me, a feeling of envy comes into my heart, to think that I cannot have the place the Chancellor has here. [Laughter.] And, then, I think if I had that place, I would be glad to exchange it for the place of one of those under his care. Dear friends, I wonder if you know what you have these opportunities, these professors and this Chancellor for.

When I look upon you, I go back—as I sometimes go back in dreams—to the time when I was in college. And when I wake from those dreams I wish it was true. My mind goes back this morning just 45 years. I go back to the time when, for two years—the last two years of my college course—for the sake of being able to write A. B. after my name, I kept house myself. I will give you an inventory of my China closet: One plate, one tablespoon—I didn't need a teaspoon; one fork; one knife; one kettle. I lived on corn-meal—I could get that for less than anything else. I boarded myself for 35 cents a week. I would not advise any of you to try it. I nearly ruined my health, but I am not sorry for the experience I had in those days. But, it seems to me, you ought to be thankful that you have a better chance than I had.

What did I work so hard for? I wanted a degree. If I could only write A. B. after my name, I would be one of the happiest men in the world. I don't know where the diploma is that has that on it. It didn't bring me the happiness that I supposed it would. When you get through your course, you will find that alone will not make you happy. You are here with advantages that will prepare you to have an influence over your fellow-beings, that you could not have without the training that you get here. It is valuable to you. I hope you will prepare for usefulness and happiness. Some of you are thinking only of what will make you happy. Advancement in study will not make you happy. There will be a vacancy left. Dear friends, I hope God will give me the grace and power this morning to impress upon your minds that the thing that will make you happy is to be useful to your fellowmen. To try to get some one to live a better life, to get a little nearer to the road that will lead him up to the life where all is joy and happiness.

Some of you may be thinking that you are to fill some great place in this world. I used to think about that. "Oh, if I could be a great man!" One of the greatest disappointments of my life was that I was not appreciated, and elected President. I thought I was made up for President of these United States.

[The Chancellor—You must be a Nebraskan.] [Laughter.] And there were other things; nobody appreciated me. But I found after awhile that there was One who could measure me, and know exactly what I was fitted for. The God that made me knows me through and through, better than I do. He placed me in a certain point, and then I found that I was to do his work joyfully, wherever he put me. Whenever you are ready to do that, you are going to be the happiest people in the world. I am the happiest man in our family, which consists of myself and two other women. [Laughter.] I am a happy man because I think I am doing the work that has been given me to do from day to day. I don't want to go away to foreign shores. I don't want to step into the Chancellor's place. I just want to do from day to day what the Lord wants me to do.

Now if you forget everything else, I want you to remember what I am going to sing to you. It is this sort of feeling that makes life worth a great deal to me. I want you to be happy in just the same way. The Lord bless you, and lead you for the betterment of the world and the salvation of souls.

C. C. MILLER.

[Then the Doctor sang the song we printed two weeks ago.—EDITOR.]

At 10:30 the Association returned to Union Hall.

Pres. Root—Dr. Bessey informs me that owing to other engagements, the only time in which he will be able to ad-

dress us is within the next five minutes. Are there any questions at present?

Wintering and Foul Brood Questions.

A Member—My bees have 50 pounds of capped honey in the brood-nest with 10 frames, chaff hives. Shall I contract to 6 frames for winter?

Dr. Miller—Let them alone.

A Member—That depends upon whether he winters them out-doors or in the cellar.

Asker of Question—Out-of-doors.

General cries—"Let them alone!"

Dr. Mason—What can be done by bee-keepers towards securing legislation in the various States for the eradication of foul brood?

Dr. Miller—I would write to some of those States that have been successful in securing legislation, and see how they have done it.

Pres. Root then introduced Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, who spoke on

A Botanist Among the Bees.

Mr. President, I have brought here for distribution a few copies of the bulletin which I have published—a preliminary list of the honey-producing plants of Nebraska.

Now, the subject which I have is "A Botanist Among the Bees." I suggested to the Secretary that I should prefer to have it read this way, because I am merely a botanist. I am sorry that I am not a bee-keeper. I was once for a little while. But the cares of this world and other brambles sprang up—and you can carry out the parable. The bee-keeping was choked off. So my knowledge of bee-keeping is merely a reminiscence. I am a botanist, but I have never been able to get away from the bee-keepers. They have been after me from year to year just as the bees used to get after me.

What can a botanist do among the bees? What can he bring to a company of men like you, that will be of any service? My business is to know plants; not merely to know them by name, for that idea of botany, which is the prevalent one, is not the idea that is held by botanists. Not merely to know the names of plants—that is a minor matter; but to know what plants are, how they live and get on in the world. Right here is where the botanist may be of use to the bee-keeper, and, through the bee-keeper, may be of use to the bees, which are domesticated, and under the control of the bee-keeper.

Among the matters that have come to the botanist these later years, are such things as the investigation of the relations existing between insects and plants. Now, these relations that the botanist discusses are not those that the entomologist takes up. The botanist investigates the use which plants make of insects; the entomologist studies the manner in which insects use the plants. The plants use insects, as was suggested last evening in one of the addresses. It is a fact that very many plants are almost entirely, and some of them entirely, dependent upon the presence of insects in order that they may propagate themselves. We have learned that the higher insects have these relations to plants in a very large degree. And the bees are among the most important of these insects, which aid in the fertilization, carrying the pollen from plant to plant, in order that there may be seed.

A plant is a good, honest thing, and always renders an equivalent. Instead of beguiling the insects to come and do some work, and then rendering no equivalent, these plants furnish something which the bees want. Now, there is where the nectar comes in. I may forget myself and call it "honey," but you will understand what I mean. It is the sweet bait which plants put somewhere in their flowers for the purpose of enticing insects to come. Now there is the philosophy of this relation between plants and bees. We have found that the flower puts some nectar here or there, in order that the bee or other insects may persistently come to these flowers; and in the search for this nectar, they manage to get themselves covered with pollen.

I am boiling down, as you will see, a good many botanical lectures into this short discussion.

Where, then, is the nectar in the flower? You may just as well ask, "Where is the bait put in the mouse-trap?" It is never put in front of the trap; it is always back of the essential part of the trap. The mouse-trap has a certain business to do—either to snap a spring down and kill the mouse, or to entrap the live mouse. The bait is, then, always put behind the essential part of the trap. The nectar is bait, pure and simple; and this is always put back of the place in the flower where the bee is to do its work of getting or leaving pollen. So, in looking for the place where the nectar is, you will always find that it stands in just that position. It is

at the farther side of something. This, then, is what the nectar is for; it is the bait to attract the insects. And so far as the bee is concerned, a bait to attract the bee.

Now, color, and odor, and the presence of pollen, perhaps, have something to do with the bee, also. These are accessories, now speaking from the standpoint of the bee. Now, why are flowers colored? I think this is a point which the bee-keeper has rarely thought of. Certainly the insect is not attracted primarily by color. Insects will not waste their time standing off and admiring the gaudy colors of flowers. But the flowers that have something in the way of nectar to offer—the flowers that are of most service to insects—are colored flowers. There is a relation, then, between color and the insect visitation. We must not overlook the fact that color is a part of this apparatus in which the bait is put. We must not overlook it or ignore it in our practice.

It is true that many flowers which have much color have little honey. Other flowers have marked color. Other things being equal, then, the botanist will say to you that the flower with color is an advantageous flower for you to use for your bees to feed upon. Why? We have found that the color of the flower, as Dr. Gray used to say, is a flag or banner put up over the place where there is this treasure that the bees are seeking. There is an indication that the bees pay some attention to the things that they see. Not like the artist does, but in the way the school-boy does. When he goes along the road and sees an orchard, the bright color of the fruit tells him that it is ready to be eaten. It is attractive in that way. Let us not ignore the fact that the color is an advertisement, other things being equal. Odor in like manner. Insects are attracted by odor merely because they have learned that odor goes frequently with the presence of nectar.

So let us put it this way: The bait is the nectar. It is placed always in the back part of the flower. The color and the odor are accessory. And, other things being equal, that flower is best, which, having nectar, has color to serve as guide, and odor to serve as a still further guide.

There is another considerable reason why white clover is an excellent plant for furnishing honey. The white flowers stand out so prominently that even a half-blind bee might find the flower. Added to them is a delicate and delightful odor which goes with it. This, then, is one part of what the botanist has to say. Don't overlook the fact that color is worth something and odor a good deal. They enable the bees to quickly find what they want.

Now, I have another point. Flowers are not all alike in shape. Some flowers are what I have called elsewhere "flat flowers." That is, they open out flat. Every petal stands out away from every other petal. The Germans sometimes call them "star flowers." I prefer to call them flat flowers. They have the general shape, when open, of a saucer. A good example is the buttercup, strawberry and poppy. The basswood has a flower of this form.

Now many of these flat flowers, which are rather primitive—they probably are the kinds of flowers which came into existence away back in early times—have a good deal of honey. You can't hide the honey very effectually in the flat saucer. It is put as far down as possible among the stamens before it can be hidden.

Then there are some flowers like the cherry, plum, etc. There the upper part of the flower is flat, but the little calyx of the flower is dished out into a little cup at the bottom. In that cup the honey is found. So that if you compare the flower of the strawberry with that of the plum or cherry, the honey is dropped down into a deep little cup. Not a very narrow cup; rather flaring, but still affording more protection for the honey.

Then pass over to such as the clover. Here you do not have a flat flower at all. I presume it is generally understood that the clover head is made of many flowers. Take out one of these little flowers. You will find that it has the same number of parts practically that you have in the cherry, or buttercup, or strawberry. But instead of being flat, its parts are brought together so that they form a tube; the parts are still separate, but there is a tubular arrangement, and the honey is away down at the bottom.

Now take the flower of a verbena—not a very good honey-flower, but very gaudy. You have these parts of the flower brought together in the form of a tube, and even grown together. This tube, with the leaves that make it up, protects the honey better than the flowers. The point to which I wish to direct your attention is this: That, as you look at flowers, the honey in some is not much protected. There may be a great deal or it, but it is open—in an open cup or saucer. In others, it is farther, and farther down, and more and more protected. In the white clover you have an additional protection, namely, that these little flowers are crowded together, side by side, so

that you have a lot of these little tubes, and at the bottom, where they furnish the best protection, there the honey is kept.

Now, what is the significance of this? Take some water and put a little in a saucer, some more in a cup, some more in a tube. Or, take some honey and do the same. You will find that the evaporation is much greater in the saucer, less in the cup, and still less in the tube. The same thing occurs in flowers. The nectar is something that evaporates very readily. When you have good weather, and suddenly there come on several days of dry air, the honey-flow is checked completely. Now, here is something to which attention has not been directed as it should be. And here I think the botanist may offer some suggestions. In the selection of honey-producing plants, other things being equal, again give preference to those in which the honey is placed at the bottom of a tube instead of in an open flower. Now, I know this is hard on the basswood. But the basswood does not cut any figure here on the plains. The further west you go, the more this is true. But in the great forests, the dry days do not come as frequently as they do here in the West. Where the dry air is likely to check the flow of honey, by drying up the nectar, we must look to it that we select flowers for nectar that have the deep cups or tubes. In the case of the white clover we have almost—not quite—an ideal plant. And while they are crowded together, they protect the honey so that there is practically no evaporation.

My time is up. Let me then repeat. My method is this, as a botanist making merely suggestions: Don't ignore color and odor in honey-producing plants, because, while you don't store up color and odor, they are advantageous in leading bees more quickly to come to their place of work. If you doubt this, you need simply to go and run over the plant kingdom. You will find that whenever plants need insects most, they develop color and odor more. Now, bees, being more intelligent, will be drawn to these more than other insects.

Second: Other things being equal, give preference to those in which the nectar is stored down in tubes. Of course, these tubes must not be too long for the tongues of the bees; but where the storage is down in the tubes, where the dry air will not take up the moisture of the nectar and carry it away. If we had a list of the honey-producing plants with the nectar stored in deep tubes, we would find that the bee-keeper would complain less and less of the sudden stoppage in the honey-flow. The list I have prepared will doubtless be suggestive to those who come from other parts of the State, as to the richness of the honey-flora of this part of the State.

I am very glad to be able to meet with you. I am sorry that my duties to my students, which are many, are such that I cannot take more part in your discussions.

CHARLES E. BESSEY.

Dr. Miller—I very seriously doubt if any feature of our convention will prove more helpful to us than the address of Prof. Bessey. I believe that we will live better in the future for the talk that we have heard. I move that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Prof. Bessey for this address. (Motion carried.)

Prof. Bessey—Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for this expression of kindness on your part.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned to go on a trip around the city, to assemble again at 3 in the afternoon.

(Continued on page 737.)

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offer made on page 734?

PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. W. H. DANCER, of Decatur county, Iowa, made us a short call week before last. Mr. D. had 17 colonies of bees the past season, and secured about 2,500 pounds of honey. Some of his colonies averaged 240 pounds of extracted honey each. For a part of the honey he got $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on board the cars at his place. He reports that white clover yielded again this year, and the prospect is that next year it will do even better. We hope it will.

MR. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, has been very unfortunate in that his young daughter, Miss Ivy, is still under the doctor's care, and his wife also is not at all well. We know something of the care and work connected with publishing a bee-paper, which of itself is sufficient without severe and long-continued sickness in the family besides. Mr. Hutchinson surely will have the heartfelt sympathy of all the bee-keeping friends, who unite most sincerely in the earnest hope that his loved ones may soon be restored to permanent good health once more.

PROF. A. J. COOK, of California, wrote this in a letter dated Oct. 29:

"I think we will have a good year next year in California. We have just had over five inches of rain, which is exceedingly encouraging. . . . I should have been very glad to have been with you at the Lincoln convention. The only objection to a home in California is our inability to meet with our friends in the East, fraternally and otherwise."

We are very glad to learn of the good prospects for California bee-keepers next year. We are anxious to see how the new Bee-Keepers' Exchange works, and that cannot be ascertained until it has an opportunity to handle a good crop of honey.

MR. JOHN TURNBULL, of Minnesota, writes us in a private letter:

"I am glad our editor is careful in regard to commission-men, for I have very little faith in them."

While it has been necessary for us to be rather severe on certain would-be commission-men, we would have our readers remember that there are also reliable dealers. Not all are frauds, by any means.

We are glad to know that our subscribers appreciate the stand we have taken against crooked dealing on the part of some commission-men, and we believe we shall not be disappointed if we look for a substantial indication of that appreciation on the part of honey-producers by a prompt renewal of subscriptions between now and Jan. 1. We can assure you in advance that such an "appreciation" would be felt here.

SKYLARK, once such a high-flier in Gleanings, seems to have migrated (like other birds) to the summery clime, for in the last Southland Queen he gives this witty reply to our proposed "amalgamation" of himself and Somnambulist:

"The editor of the American Bee Journal proposes that Skylark and Somnambulist amalgamate.

"Before I 'cross the Rubicon,' I would like to have one very important question settled. It is uncertain whether 'Sommy' is a man or woman. If he is a woman—a nice, dear little woman—'Barkis is willin'.' But if she should turn out to be a nasty, great big man, Skylark would be liable for damages, breach of promise, etc.

"No, sir; the main question must be settled first. I must know whether I am to be a husband or a wife."

As to the settlement of the main question, we shall have to call on Editor Leahy (of the Progressive bee-keeper) to do that. But, really, we have already acknowledged our mistake

in ever suggesting such an amalgamation, for we soon saw that such an ordeal would soon annihilate both "Skyke" and "Sommy," and that result was furthest from our thoughts when first making the suggestion. Judging from the tone of Skylark's sharp comment, we must conclude that it will be more conducive to the good health and long life of both himself and "Sommy,"—and also to future generations—if the former remains in California and the other in Dreamland.

DR. MILLER receives all kinds of questions from bee-keepers, among them being requests for prices of his honey and a description of it. In order that those asking the kind mentioned may save their time and stamps, the Doctor sends the following reply for publication:

"To this request and others like it, I can only say that I have no honey to ship. I did have about 10,000 of comb honey, but no longer have any to sell. I am thankful for getting that amount from 149 colonies, spring count, but feel just a little envious of the editor of the 'Old Reliable,' who kept very quiet about it but beat me in the yield per colony. I think the past was about the best season I ever had, except the year 1882, when from 174 colonies I got 16,549 pounds, a small part of it being extracted honey.

"The 149 colonies of the past season increased to 271, mostly strong colonies, but if they don't reduce the number during winter of their own accord, they will be doubled up next spring to make the number 240. At least that's what I think about it now."

HON. EDWIN WILLETS, of Michigan, died in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896, aged 66 years. Mr. Willets has been a well-known figure in politics for a number of years, and also held many positions of honor and trust. He was a graduate of the Michigan University, was three times a member of Congress from the district in which his home, Monroe, is situated; was President of the State Normal School, which position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Agricultural College. When Mr. Rusk was made Secretary of Agriculture by President Harrison, Mr. Willets was appointed Assistant Secretary, which position he also held for a time under J. Sterling Morton. Since then he has practiced law when his health permitted.

The foregoing paragraph we take from the Michigan Farmer. We believe it was Mr. Willets who co-operated with Prof. Cook in getting the Post-Office Department at Washington to make an exception in favor of allowing live queen-bees to pass through the mails. This was of great advantage to bee-keepers as all know, hence a debt of gratitude was due Mr. Willets from the apian fraternity.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 25 cents; 100 for 40 cents; or 200 for 70 cents.

Only One Cent a Copy for copies of the American Bee Journal before Jan. 1, 1896. We have them running back for about 10 years. But you must let us select them, as we cannot furnish them in regular order, and probably not any particular copies. Just send us as many one-cent stamps as you may want old copies, and we will mail them to you.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Chicago Convention of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, as announced last week, will be held Wednesday and Thursday of next week—Nov. 18 and 19. We have arranged with the New Briggs House—northeast corner of Fifth Ave. and Randolph St.—to hold the meeting in the club-room there. The hotel rates will be 75 cents each per night if two in a room; \$1.00 if one in a room. A most excellent restaurant is run in connection with the New Briggs House, where meals can be had, paying for what you order.

The railroad rates will be one and one-third for the round trip, taking advantage of the excursion rates of the Luther Leagues of America, which meet in Chicago Nov. 17 to 20. Don't fail to take a receipt from your local agent for your fare to Chicago, then when here you can get it signed so as to return for the one-third rate.

Now, we want to urge every bee-keeper within 200 miles (or further) from Chicago, to be present. This Chicago meeting ought to be next to the North American in point of attendance and importance. It can be made so if only bee-keepers near the city will come out. Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan should also be well represented. At the last meeting held here—in January—Mr. Ernest R. Root, of Ohio, was present. He may be here next week. Dr. Miller will preside. Come, and bring along your questions for discussion.

The Work of the Honey-Bee has been a subject of investigation and analysis by the French Review of Natural Science, which finds that in fine weather a good worker can visit 40 to 80 flowers in 6 to 10 trips, collecting for all this labor one grain of nectar. The bee must visit 200 to 400 flowers in order to gather five grains. So under favorable circumstances it would take 14 days to gather 15 grains of nectar. A pound of honey will fill about 300 cells, and would require several years' labor of one bee to store it. So says the Frenchman.

Rival Bee-Papers and Their Policy.—In the last number of Gleanings, Editor Ernest R. Root has an item on the above subject, which we wish to reproduce, as it shows a condition of things for which we think there should be the highest commendation, if not of gratitude. Here is the item:

Two rival editors of two separate rival bee-periodicals took the train at Chicago, rode in the same car, slept in the same berth, in the same bed, ate at the same tables—in fact, were together much of the time for a whole week, and did not even quarrel, nor were they jealous of each other in convention. Suppose, for instance, that the two aforesaid editors were not on friendly terms; that they went to the convention

on separate roads; that they sat on opposite sides of the convention room; that whenever one proposed a policy the other would oppose it. The actual situation at the Lincoln convention—in fact, at every other in later times—has been the very opposite. At two different conventions the editors of the American Bee Journal and Gleanings have sat on the same chair. A very few delight in calling this condition of things "mutual admiration." Call it what they may, it is doing ten-fold more for the bee-keeping world than the other policy could give.

While Editor Root and ourselves are the keenest of rivals, yet we truly believe that each would spurn the success that might come through the overthrow of the other. Both of us are willing to "live and let live," and desire only to win honorably and in such a way as shall meet the approval of the best bee-keepers in the land!

If the doctrine of sincere "mutual admiration" were only believed in and lived up to, universally, this would be a very different world to live in. Instead of decrying such doctrine, all should strive to spread it until its beneficent influence might be felt, not only among bee-keepers, but among all mankind.

California Bee-Keepers' Exchange.—Mr. J. H. Martin, the tireless Secretary of the Exchange, has this to say about it in the last number of the Rural Californian:

If anything pressages success in any enterprise, it is staying qualities. This seems to be the case with the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange. In the face of a dry season and no honey to market, the members have held together remarkably well.

The Directors have held several meetings, and always at their own expense, and up to Sept. 1 not a dollar had been expended for individual expenses. There is every reason to believe that the Exchange will move forward to success, as several factors are at work which give encouragement.

We have the strongest reasons to believe that within the next two years every pound of our best grades of honey (table honey) will net the producer at least 6 cents per pound. The Exchange is working to accomplish this desirable end, and it can be accomplished if the bee-keepers will support the enterprise.

If the prediction made in the last paragraph above should prove true, we verily believe that it would result in better prices for honey produced by bee-keepers outside of California also. It seems to us that the Exchange idea, when once in working order, must be to the advantage of all, but particularly beneficial to those who are members of the Exchange. Every California bee-keeper should hasten to join at once, and share in the promised blessings. Send your name and address to Secretary J. H. Martin, 213 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif., and ask for instructions as to membership in the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

Introducing Queens.—Young bee-keepers, of course, follow the printed directions for introducing queens that accompany them. But Rev. E. T. Abbott, in the October Canadian Bee Journal, says he knows "a more excellent way," and gives it in the following words:

When the queen reaches you, if ordered by mail from a queen-breeder, she will be enclosed, with some attendant bees, in a small wooden cage divided off into two or three compartments, one of which should contain food enough for her, and the bees which accompany her, for several days. Over the side of the cage will be tacked a piece of wire-cloth, and over this a thin board. The board should be removed and the queen examined at once to see if she is all right. Then examine and see if there is plenty of food in the cage to last the bees two or three days. Tack a piece of thin wood over the end of the cage which contains the candy, but leave the other end uncovered, so the bees in the hive where the queen is to be introduced can get at the wire-cloth. Pay no attention to the old queen until you are ready to release the new one, as per the directions given below.

Place the cage containing the new queen on top of the colony to which you want to introduce the queen. Place the

wire side down, between two of the frames, so that the bees in the hive will have opportunity to communicate freely with the queen and bees in the cage, and thus enable them to become acquainted with each other. If the frames are covered with board, it will be better to substitute a heavy cloth for this until the queen is released. Leave the bees and queen in the cage on the hive for two or three days, and then open the hive and hunt out the old queen, being careful to disturb the bees as little as possible. As soon as the old queen is found, cage her or kill her at once and close up the hive as expeditiously as possible. Remove the board from over the candy, and turn back the wire-cloth just a little ways, so the bees in the hive can have access to the candy, and then place the cage back on the hive the same as before. Some cages have a plug in the end containing the food, so that it is only necessary to remove this to give the bees access to the candy. Close up the hive and leave it alone, and in a short time the bees will eat their way into the cage and release the queen and bees, and the work is done.

A colony treated in this way will not be queenless to exceed two or three hours, and but little time will be lost, as the new queen is apt to commence laying the next day. Queens can be introduced in this way at any season of the year, and there is no danger of loss if these instructions are carried out properly. Dealers, if they so desire, can keep several queens on a hive, in the way suggested above, for a week or more at a time, and then introduce any one of them to the colony whenever they wish, after the third day, as the bees would accept any one of the queens thus kept on the hive.

"The Principal Household Insects of the United States," is the title of Bulletin No. 4 (New Series), just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology. The authors are Professors L. O. Howard and C. L. Marlatt. It also contains a chapter on "Insects Affecting Dry Vegetable Foods," by F. H. Chittenden. Every housekeeper will want a copy of this Bulletin, as it not only tells all about the various pestiferous household insects, but also how to annihilate them. Send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a free copy.

Bee-Keeping Editors.—Mr. D. Talmage, of Podunk, N. Y., has lots of sympathy for the editors of bee-papers, and tells about it in this language in the October Progressive Bee-Keeper:

One of the great trials of the editors of bee-papers, is that they are compelled to see more sham than any other part of the profession. Through every bee-journal office day after day go all the weaknesses of bee-keeping; all the vanities of yellow 5-banded bees that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull writers to be thought too smart; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis (where meanness has been baptized and called religion, it is as deadly as the small-pox) in order to save the tax on the advertising column. All the bee-keepers who want to be set right, who never were right, and never will be; all the cracked-brained would-be professionals; through the editorial rooms all the follies and shams of bee-keeping are seen day after day, and the temptation is never to believe in God, man or woman. It is no surprise to me that in the profession there are some skeptical men. I only wonder that bee-keeping editors believe anything.

We fear that Mr. Talmage has under estimated the abilities of most bee-editors to withstand such a deluge as he enumerates. Why, they get accustomed to everything—even are compelled, some times, to endure the rasping dishonesty of a bee-keeper who will continue to take and read a bee-paper for two or more years, and then call the publisher a fool for having trusted him! But there is some satisfaction in the belief that such fellows will get their just deserts some day—if not in this world, then hereafter.

It is rather trying, after one has endeavored to be accommodating, to learn that the one receiving the favors was entirely unworthy. Still, we must not "weary in well doing," "for in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 717.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Keeping Combs Over Winter.

The "A B C of Bee-Culture" recommends wintering bees on six frames, placing chaff division-boards in the hive in place of the two outside frames taken away. How are the combs removed from the bees to be kept free from moth-worms?

I have some old, odd-sized frames, very well stored with pollen, that I acquired in trade, and I am puzzled to know how to protect them until I can give them bees to occupy them. Thus far I have had them taken care of by placing them under a colony, with queen-excluding zinc between.

St. Louis, Mo.

W.

ANSWER.—There is probably no better way to keep the combs not in use than the way you have already used, namely, keeping them under a colony, and it is hardly necessary to have a queen excluder over them. If for any reason you do not want to keep them under the bees all winter, there need be little fear that any harm will come to them from worms from this time till late next spring, when you can again give them in charge of the bees. Or, after the winter is over, and they have been subjected to severe freezing, they may keep all right in a cellar, although it might be well to look occasionally to see whether worms had hatched in them.

Three Colonies in One.

I purchased a colony of bees last March, from which two swarms issued during the summer. The first swarm came off in June—a strong one—which I put into a large section of a hollow log. I intend getting the frame hives next spring. They stored, I should think, about 70 pounds of honey. The second swarm issued a few weeks later from the original hive. This was a small swarm. They were also hived in a hollow log. They stored but very little honey—about 17 pounds. The second swarm was robbed of all its honey, and having killed its queen, I moved their hive and placed the hive containing the strong colony in its place. The bees robbed of their queen were easily induced to enter the large hive. The original colony not having sufficient honey to winter on, was treated in the same manner. It was a small colony. Is there any likelihood of this being a success—three colonies in one hive, with sufficient honey to keep them?

Little Sioux, Iowa.

O. L. S.

ANSWER.—There is probably no reason why the combined colony may not do well. But after you have increased the number of your colonies to some extent, you will find you cannot repeat the same thing with the same result. You put a strong colony in the place of a weak colony, and the two united all right, the bees of the strong colony following their hive and accepting the new location. If a number of colonies had been sitting around, the result might have been somewhat detrimental to the strong colony. For instead of finding their own hive, they would probably have united with the colony that stood nearest their own old location.

Using Unfinished Sections Another Season—Leaving Supers of Sections on During Winter.

1. If I take sections filled, or partly filled, with nice white comb, and keep them so during the winter, fill supers with them and put them on the hives in the spring for the first flow of honey, will my customers complain of "fishbone?" Will honey put in a section from a "starter" be any nicer or more tender than the other? I never have any trouble getting bees started in supers, but if so, I could use some of them for balts. I have plenty of foundation, and do not want to spoil my honey crop by using these filled sections on a venture.

2. I have a good many supers still on the hives, filled and

partly filled with these same sections. I have always heretofore taken them off; however, I never had so many before, we having no fall crop this season on account of a prolonged drouth, and the bees have taken all the honey out of unfinished sections and carried it below. Would you advise taking all off, or leave them till spring and manipulate them just before the flow begins? I am about on an air-line due east and west, drawn from Savannah to Montgomery, Ala. Of course, I winter my bees on the summer stands. When taking off supers I simply put over the brood-chamber a piece of medium paste-board, and the top board or cover on that, and my bees come out all right in the spring. Some writers contend that they winter better to have the super on. Which is best?

Smithville, Ga., Oct. 21.

R. P. J.

ANSWERS.—1. The comb of the unfinished sections will be all right. The only question is about what is in the comb. If they are partly filled at the time of taking off, and some or all of the honey is left in them to be granulated, then perhaps the best thing is to melt them up. But if, before any granulation takes place, the bees have the opportunity to remove from them the least and last trace of honey, whether they have been previously extracted or not, then they will be all right to use again. Possibly it might do to keep them till spring and then let the bees clean them, but I don't know about that. I would hardly want to trust to such sections being sufficiently cleaned by putting them on or under a hive so that only the bees of one colony could get at them. They must be open plunder, so that there shall not be left the least particle, for you understand it is the little granules left that have the effect of starting all the contents of the section to granulating.

2. Leaving the supers on with unfinished sections through the winter may be all right for the bees, but it isn't all right for the sections. Better get them off right away and give the bees full sweep at them. If there are enough of them they can be put out so that there will be no hindrance to any number of bees getting at each section, but if only a few are put out in that way the bees will tear the combs. In that case put three or four supers in a pile and allow an entrance for only one bee at a time.

Dequeening and Italianizing — House-Apiary — Cyprian Bees.

1. We have read repeatedly of others getting a greater surplus of comb honey by dequeening at the beginning of the honey-flow, so we thought we would do likewise, and Italianize our apiary at the same time. So at the beginning of the honey-flow we killed off all the queens we wanted to supersede, and in five days we cut out all the cells they had started and gave them cells from our Italian breeders; they tore every one of them down, and so we gave them more, and they tore them down. Then we gave each a frame of eggs and larvae, and succeeded in getting them requeened, but they did not store a bit of surplus, while the others that we did not bother filled 3 or four supers each. What was the trouble?

2. We have a new bee-house about 300 feet from our apiary, where we wish to keep our bees permanently, summer and winter. When will be the best time to move them, with the least loss of bees? and how close can they be placed to each other with safety? They will be four inches from the ground, and the entrances all one way.

3. What do you know of the Cyprian bees? Would you advise our trying them?

J. W. G.

Gazelle, Calif.

ANSWERS.—1. I confess I don't know enough to give a very satisfactory answer. It very often happens that bees tear down queen-cells that are given them, but I don't know why. Sometimes the plan is followed of putting the cell right in the place where one of their own has been cut out, and it is said to favor success. A good plan is to put the queen-cell in one of West's spiral cages. That leaves the end of the cell free for the queen to emerge, but prevents the workers from getting at the sides of the cells to gnaw them down.

2. Probably your best time will be in winter for moving your bees. If you could only know about such things beforehand, the right time would be immediately after a flight at the time when they will have the longest wait for the next flight. If all are moved from the old place the danger of loss will be much less than if some colonies remain at the old place. For bees returning to the old stand and not finding their own hive they will unite with one of the colonies nearest their old home, whereas if no hives are there they are more likely to return to the new place. It will be a good plan, if you can, to make such changes in the old place as to make

it look as unlike as possible. Another thing that will help, is to put a board up before the entrance of the new hive for some time. If a bee has some difficulty in getting out of its hive, it is more likely to mark the location. For the same reason, if the entrance is closed so as to prevent flight for a time, the locality is more likely to be marked.

The distance at which entrances can be placed with safety from each other depends somewhat on circumstances. The number of entrances has something to do with it. If a hundred entrances are placed in a row, there's a good deal more danger of mixing than if the number is reduced to three. Much depends upon surrounding objects. If there are no surrounding objects, 50 entrances all facing the same way and at equal distances from each other would need to be five or six feet apart, at the least. But if one or more trees are near the entrances, they will be of the greatest use. Even a post or a board set up in front of the entrances will help. Paint of different colors at the different entrances is said to be effective. Having the entrances in pairs will allow you to have the hives just half as far apart as if the entrances are at equal distances. For the sake of economy of room, the hives should be as close as they will stand, then have the entrances in pairs and use posts or boards to help mark the entrance if no trees or other objects are present.

Possibly it may be well to explain what is meant by having the entrances in pairs. Suppose the hives are 16 inches apart from center to center, and the entrances are four inches long and two inches high. If each entrance is at the middle of the hive, there will be a space of 12 inches between each two entrances. Say the entrances face east. Now instead of having the entrance of the hive at the north end at the middle of the hive, let it be at the south part, and let the entrance of the second hive be at the north part, the third at the south, the fourth at the north, and so on. Now you will see that the entrances of the first two will form a pair, those of the third and fourth a pair, and so on. If there is a space of four inches between the first and second entrances, then there will be 20 inches between the second and third entrances. A bee that belongs to the south one of a pair of entrances will never make the mistake of entering the north one. Even if there is only one inch of space between them, if a little board is nailed on in front so bees cannot readily crawl from one to the other, there will be no trouble.

3. The Cyprians are not at present in very great favor, and you will do well to stick to the Italians till you have first tried the Cyprians on a small scale.

Unsealed Stores for Winter.

I have been looking over my bees, and I find one colony of Italians with the frames nearly all full of unsealed honey. I have been giving them all the sugar they could use, and I am doing the best I can to get the honey ripened. I put a box over the hive to keep the heat up to help the bees to ripen the honey. I am still feeding them with sugar, and will do so as long as they can use it, or until I hear from you. It is one of my pet colonies.

Gillespie, Ill.

ANSWER.—As a rule, sealed stores are better than unsealed. The sealing helps keep out the air and moisture, and it is also an evidence that the contents of the cells are evaporated, for the bees do not generally seal the cells till the contents are well ripened. But it sometimes happens that the cells are sealed before the honey is fully evaporated, and in other cases the sealing is delayed for some time after the contents are ready to seal. So whether the bees will do as well on unsealed honey depends upon the character of the honey. Generally speaking, unsealed stores are not so good.

If the bees have all the stores they need, the best thing to help them to get them ripened is to stop feeding them more. At this season it's uphill business to ripen stores, and they ought not to be asked to do more of that sort of thing than is absolutely necessary.

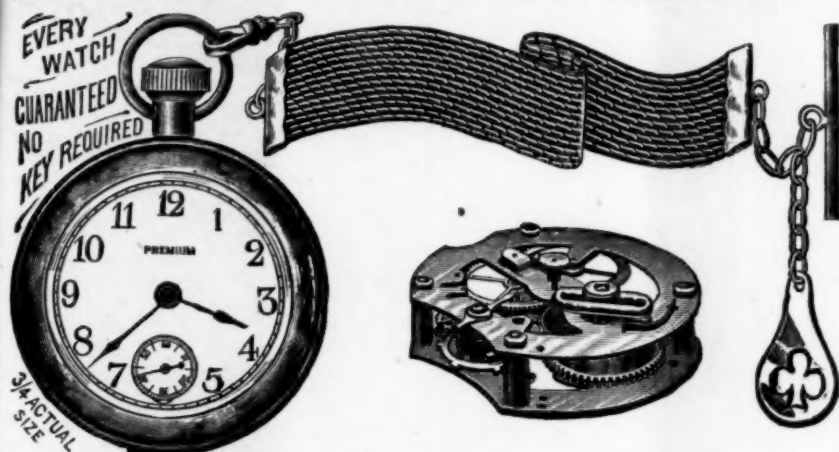
Timothy Chaff for Packing.

How will timothy chaff do to pack around bees in chaff hives? It seems to me it would be first-class.

E. J. P.

ANSWER.—“After trying a great many kinds I have decided in favor of soft wheat chaff,” says A. I. Root in “A B C of Bee-Culture.” But if much more convenient to use timothy chaff, you will probably find it to answer quite well.

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General Items.

Bees Did Exceedingly Well.

My bees have done nothing for me the past two years, but this year they did exceedingly well. I had 26 colonies, spring count, have increased to 37, and extracted about a ton and a half of honey. The honey is nearly all white, and I think it is the best quality of any I have ever produced.

GEO. S. PERRY.

Farmington, Minn., Nov. 3.

Report for the Season of 1896.

I commenced last June with two colonies of bees, increased to 18, and got 200 pounds of nice comb honey. The combined weight of the 18 is 1,420 pounds. My neighbor got nothing.

I never saw a book on bee-culture till 1872, when, by chance, I saw a mention of the American Bee Journal. I have since gotten several standard books. I can't do without the Bee Journal. It has been a friend indeed, to me. Sometimes a single number is worth more than \$1.00 to me.

W. D. CRAIG.

Hindsboro, Ill., Oct. 27.

Odor from New Honey-Cans.

On page 598, Dr. Miller asks a question regarding odor from new honey-cans. I have bought thousands of them from experienced manufacturers, and have had them fresh and clean, no odor, and not any honey affected. There is a distinct odor from kerosene cans, no matter as to how they are cleaned, and I should not advise any one to use them. New honey-cans, from new hands at the business, have a fault of using too much muriatic acid for dipping the ends, consequently there will be an acid odor.

M. H. MENDLESON.

Ventura, Calif.

Bee-Keeping in Indian Territory.

I have 7 colonies of bees, and got about 50 pounds of comb honey in all. I am not disgusted yet, although I have had many a tussle with my bees. I am just a boy, yet the folks call me "the bee-man," for a joke. I could not get along without the Bee Journal. There are only three colonies of bees in town besides mine. People have let the winter problem get away with their bees. It has been awfully dry here this season. I have started to use the standard 8-frame hive; it is the thing I have been looking for, for a long time. My bees are in good condition for the winter; they have from 50 to 60 pounds of honey per hive to winter on. I never take from the brood-chamber, as I think it a poor plan. It has been wet weather for a week or more here, but too late to do any good.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON.

Coalgate, Ind. Ter., Oct. 25.

Not Much Swarming this Year.

I had 10 colonies of bees last spring, in 10 and 12 frame hives, 12 inches deep. I had only two natural swarms, and made two artificial swarms, and had one swarm to come from somewhere else and settle right over my other hives. I saved them, so I now have 15 colonies

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Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 733.

in all. One of my uncles, living a mile from me, had 15 colonies in the spring, and never had a swarm. Another neighbor had 36 colonies, and had no swarms. Also another man, living nine miles away, told me that he had 50 colonies, and had no swarms the past season.

It was very wet here in the spring and summer, and bees did no good until fall. My bees have done well this fall, though they have worked very curiously. They have filled the body of their hives to the bottom with honey, and capped it over, and but 4 or 5 of the colonies put anything in the upper story. I have 7 pure Italian and 8 hybrid colonies, and the former averaged fully double what the hybrids have in increase of honey and brood. I had one Italian colony that never swarmed; before I robbed it, it weighed 121 pounds gross.

W. W. BUCY.

Calloway Co., Ky., Nov. 2.

Very Poor Season.

I have 27 colonies, and secured 725 pounds of comb honey. We had a very poor season this year.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Nov. 2.

Honey Season Almost a Failure.

The honey season was almost a failure here this year. I got but a little surplus honey. It was too wet for the bees to gather honey. They got about enough from fall bloom for winter stores.

JACOB FRAME.

Sutton, W. Va., Oct. 27.

Report from Southeastern Nebraska.

The honey season is now over for 1896, and is about an average annual yield. It was a little too wet this year, and a little too dry last year. It should be remembered that many of our honey-plants will not secrete honey in a wet season, and I think that sweet clover secretes more nectar in a dry season.

I had 45 colonies, spring count, in my home apiary, and increased to 100, which stored 2 1/2 tons of comb honey, which I have mostly sold at 15 cents per pound, making \$750 from honey, and \$275 in increase of bees; taking out \$100 for expenses, leaves me \$925—a little over \$20 profit on each colony, or over 400 per cent.

My out-apiaries have paid from 10 to 50 per cent. profit. Some others here have done better than this, but many not so well. One colony stored 175 pounds; another swarmed once and stored 120 pounds. I believe the 10-frame hives the best for this community—at least I got the best results from them.

J. L. GANDY.

Richardson Co., Nebr., Oct. 28.

How to Sell Your Honey Crop.

I will tell how I disposed of my crop of honey this year, and it worked to perfection.

In the first place, I made up all my shipping-cases and then branded them with a rubber stamp with my name and address on each case. Then I managed to get the names of a few of the best retail merchants in four different cities. I then wrote to each one, asking them if they handled honey in their business; if so, I would be pleased to send them a

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sample case showing what kind of honey I had for sale, and the style of putting it up. I gave them the price that I asked for the honey, f. o. b. Well, the result was, in three weeks from the time I wrote them, all of my honey was sold, and I got just what I asked for it. There is hardly a mail comes in that I don't get from one to three letters asking me to give prices for my honey in large quantities. After shipping a party, down in Indiana, one shipment, he wrote me asking for the exclusive right to sell my honey in that city.

I think it pays to take pains in putting up our honey for market.

WM. CRAIG.

Saginaw Co., Mich., Oct. 31.

Better Season than for Several Years.

I can report the season of 1896 as considerably better than any of the three previous ones for western Iowa. Last fall was the driest one I can remember, too, so I don't think the theory of rain-fall or snow the previous fall can be depended upon to foretell a failure or success of the honey-yield for the next season. I think the time that dry weather hurts the honey crop worst is in spring—early spring; we must have rain then for a crop.

I had intended, for two years, to attend the convention, if it should be held at Lincoln, and then at the last moment I had to give it up. Well, we Iowa bee-keepers are pretty well used to disappointments, so I guess we can stand this one.

I put into winter quarters, last fall, 28 colonies. In spring I had 5 queenless ones, and of the 23 remaining 5 were so weak at the opening of the honey season that I did not expect anything from them, but did get 250 pounds of extracted from them. And from the 18, which were only medium in strength, I got 1,100 sections, with an average of about 15 ounces of honey in each. I had only five natural swarms and two that came out and went back. I have an increase of nine colonies altogether, from the 23.

There is more white and sweet clover in the country than there has been for four or five years; so next year bids fair to be a good one.

E. S. MILES.

Denison, Iowa, Oct. 30.

An Arkansas Bee-Experience.

Take out the satisfaction that one experiences when one is conscious of having learned something, and my experience in the "bee-business" is worth nothing to me, let alone to the readers of the Bee Journal. However, inasmuch as the editor has invited contributions, he shall have mine.

Last fall I bought eight box-hives of bees—took them in on bad doctor bills; I mean the bills were bad, not the doctor. (Pardon me if I parenthetically state that I am not as good as the honey-eating doctor in California, who cures folks without medicine.)

After bringing them home, I divided one and made two colonies, thus making nine in all. I transferred two then, and the other seven last spring. This work taught me the great advantage of experience over "book larnin'." I learned that the short methods of transferring are utterly worthless to new hands; that few old combs are worth trying to save; that pasteboard strips to fasten

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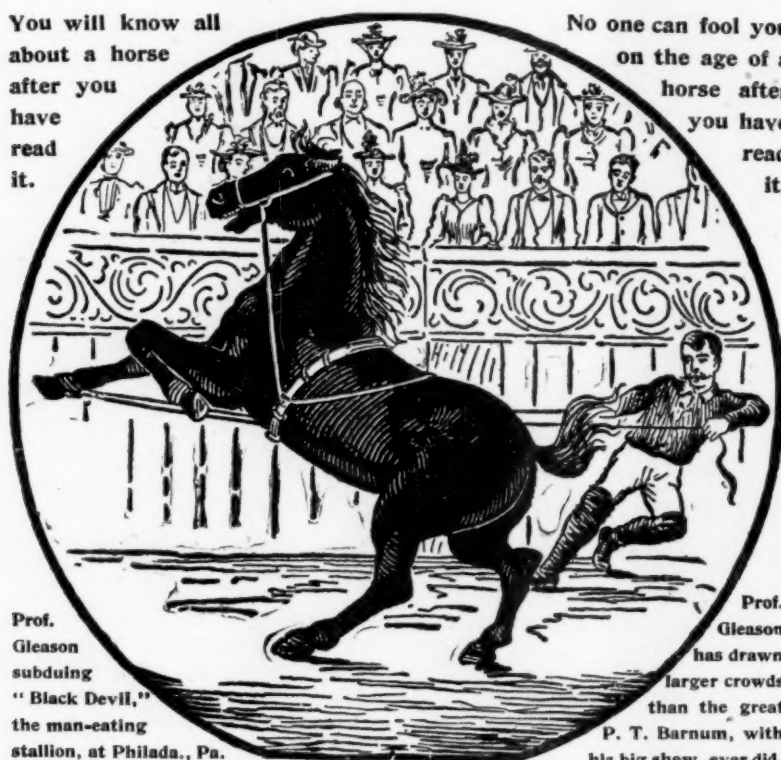
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comb in the frames are better than wood strips or clamps—more easily made, and if left on will be taken off by the bees, and hold just as firmly; and many other things I learned that will do me good hereafter.

At this point let me say, while the books say that spring uniting hardly pays, I think it will, for while I was transferring in the spring, one colony left the new hive and went to a neighbor close by—the two making a strong colony. This one—composed of two—with the one I had transferred the fall before, were the only two in the eight which produced any surplus honey.

Arkansas generally was poor for honey this year, and some of the colonies came so nearly starving out that I had to unite until I now have but six out of the nine. My supplies cost me about \$25—this includes hives, foundation, smoker, etc., not the bees. I fed several dollars worth of sugar during the summer, and this fall I sent for six Italian queens, and introduced them, at a cost of \$4.00. For all this expense and my trouble, I have taken about 60 pounds of nice honey, and have six colonies of beautiful Italian bees well stocked with fall honey for winter.

You will see that so far the "business" has been one of considerable loss to me. I did not have a single swarm the entire season. I dread next season, as I fear the loss of some of my fine queens.

Let me close this letter by saying that I have never invented anything, and never expect to, but some man will do the bee-fraternity a lasting benefit by giving us a better super arrangement than is now in use.

I am coming again.

C. S. ROBERTS, M. D.
Lamar, Ark., Oct. 30.

Good White Clover Flow.

The white clover honey-flow was good here in Humboldt county, but the fall flow did not come.

I am much pleased with the Bee Journal.
J. W. SADLER.

Bradgate, Iowa, Oct. 22.

The Connecticut Convention.

The Connecticut bee-keepers met in convention Oct. 21, at the Capitol, at Hartford, Pres. G. H. Yale presiding. The day was rainy, and of the 37 members only 10 ventured out, yet it was a good meeting socially.

Although a poor year for a honey crop, yet no one seemed discouraged, and all spoke hopefully of the future. The fact is, the bee-keepers of Connecticut are a hard lot to discourage—they work on from year to year, never expecting much, therefore never disappointed. There is plenty of honey in the Connecticut flowers, and with the co-operation of the weather bureau there is no doubt our State would make a record for honey-production.

The morning session was principally devoted to discussion on the breeding, superseding, clipping, life, etc., of queens, and the afternoon to a variety of topics, practical and otherwise.

The subjects of wintering in single-walled hives and of top ventilation being warmly discussed, with the majority in favor of no ventilation at the top.

The non-swarming bees got a set-back

this year, in short, they fully demonstrated that such an insect does not exist in the State. They have broken all records, and swarmed from early morn to dewy eve, and from May to November. After the close of the meeting the question (not on the program) of how to induce the bee-keepers to attend the conventions in larger numbers, was considered. Numbers would add greatly to the interest of the meetings. If the year has been poor and the crop light, there are no better places than the conventions to talk over the failures, and if the season has been one of success, what is more stimulating than a union jubilee?

Next May we hope to shake the hand of every bee-keeper in the Nutmeg State.

MRS. W. E. RILEY, Sec.
Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 3.

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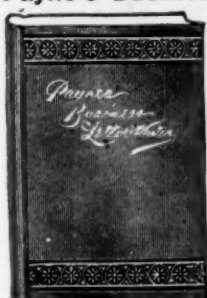
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HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1, 11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1, 7@9c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

The market up to, and at this time, is dull. The volume of sales is unusually small for this season of the year; especially is this true of comb.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—Fancy white comb, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-8c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 26c. Comb honey arriving freely and market overstocked at present.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7.—No. 1 white, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c. Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13½c.; fancy amber, 11@11½c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10½c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@7½c. Extracted, white, in cans, 5c.; in barrels, 4@4½c.; amber, 3@3½c.; dark, 2½@3c. Beeswax, 19@20c.

Very little honey coming in at present, and the weather is too warm to handle to advantage if it were here.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 12c.; off grades, 10@11c.; buckwheat, 8@9c. No change in extracted. Beeswax firm at 26@27c.

The market is well supplied with comb honey of all grades and styles. Fancy white is in fair demand, while off grades white and buckwheat are moving off rather slowly.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Comb honey, 10@14c., according to quality. Extracted, 3½@6c. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, while the supply is good. Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 7.—White comb, 10c.; amber, 7½-9c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4½-5c.; amber colored and candied, 3½-4½c.; dark tulle, 2½-3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 24-27c.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 14½@15c.; No. 1 white, 12½@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4½@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5½@6½c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6½c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Strictly fancy comb, 1-pound, 12-13c.; fair to good, 9-10c.; dark, 7-8c.

Demand is much better for fancy, but common stock is very dull at any price.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

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BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

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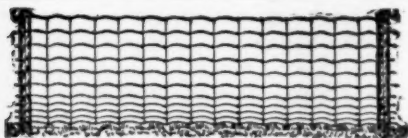
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